The Evening . Times

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Saturday, May 25	41,75
Totals	286,81
Daily average (Sunday, 20,489, excepted)	

The Cuban Muddle.

This morning an idea appeared to pervade political circles in Washington that our recent Cubas visitors had outwitted Secretary Root, and that he had committed a serious error in expounding to them the Platt terms in the way of doctrine and construction. What has happened in consequence of that visit and repeated conferences at the War Department between the Cuban committee and the Secretary is now known to the public. In accepting the terms the Cuban National Convention has appended an addenda giving what is alleged to be a summary of Mr. Root's statements as to the scope and meaning of the several articles, and they are adopted strictly subject to the same.

Whether Mr. Root erred in his estimate of the diplomatic cunning of his visitors, and considered them in the light of political children to whom a kindergarten lesson in future relations would be a kindness, or not, is beside the question. In the end they have not trapped the Secretary of War, but only themselves. These islanders, having shown the Latin finesse which they have and a considerable grasp of the methods, if not the principles, of diplomacy cannot be acquitted of possessing also full knowledge that Mr. Root could no more bind the United States, tled not by the authorities in power, but or change the intent or meaning of a by a consensus of popular opinion, or law of Congress, than he could fly. In- rather by the opinion of the most turdeed, two members of the Constitu- bulent element. When the general tional Convention, Senores Horatio Ru- character of American youth is considbens and Gonzalo de Quesada, have practiced law in the United States, and the majority of the cadets were in corare furthermore, in view of other ex- dial sympathy with this infraction of perience as well, perfectly familiar inth the governmental institutions, organization, and practice of the country. At least these two thoroughly knew that the convention was merely wasting time and indefinitely postponing Cuban autonomy in committing itself to the folly which now appears.

We are sorry that this embarrassment should have arisen, because the American people would like to have the Cuban case finally adjudicated, settled, and off the docket; but that, it one in form as well as effect. The Platt batim et literatim at once, or ties should rule the army. our island neighbors will find them selves worse off when Congress shall

Platt terms or had been annexed.

It is satisfactory to learn that President McKinley is both displeased at the duplicity and ingratitude of these evil influence it certainly would do wards of ours, and that he will not stand any further nonsense from them. The situation is being canvassed at the Cabinet meeting today, and the conclusions reached may probably be known is equally sick of the maudlin hysteria about anything but the political aspect of the Teller resolution of April, 1898, of the matter, this action was taken and of the rump convention at Havara. Something of a definite and decisive character should be done at once to bring the Cuban affair to a condition cipline will in the end be anything but of order and progress.

High Politics in Europe.

Although no official announcemen had been made up to this morning, our London despatches assert that Downing Street is satisfied that a settlement of the Chinese indemnity question practically has been effected, and that the evacuation of China by the allied forces will be feasible within a very short time. We hear that an edict authorizing assumption of the indemnity debt of four hundred and fifty million taels at four per cent has been issued by the Emperer, Kwang-Hsu, and it appears to be thought at the European chancelleries that the remaining matters to be arranged among the envoys at Pekin can be disposed of without delay or

All this is encouraging, and the Powers are looking eagerly for the day when they can wash their hands of the Chinese business, which has been costly and dangerous to the general peace. But when they have succeeded in accomplishing that, there still will be dark clouds on the political horizon to have encouraged the hope that the Phil-dispel. Some peculiar signs are in the ippine insurrection had died out, we are dispel. Some peculiar signs are in the European air. The movement of the toward a better understanding with France is worthy of remark. Coming as it does at a time when the latter appears to entertain designs against Morocco, it excites peculiar interest; all Merocco by the French Republic back.

rould cramp Germany on the West Coast of Africa and greatly affect her colonial interests in that direction Diplomats will be apt to ask themselves f the Morocco question can have any relation to this sudden rapprochement On the face of things it would seem

that Germany's immediate interest could be to join with England in preserving the integrity of the Morocco ultanate, but politics makes strange edfellows, as we have had much occaon to observe in the course of history England, indeed, may not be able to defeat the aims of France, which appear to include possession of the south shore of the Strait of Gibraltar, unless a military alliance with the Kaiser is practicable. England, it may be added, is likely to suffer something somewhere at Russia's hands for breaking up the Russo-Persian arrangement in the Shah's country, and that fact may com pel her to act with extreme prudence in the matter of tying her hands tighte than they are now tied. The South African war is not at an end. The Boers are still in force in Cape Colony and raiding actively. They are attacking British posts and keeping all the rces at Lord Kitchener's disposal as usy as bees. In these circumstances the British Government is not at liberty boil more hot water for itself anyhere, and will be fortunate if it es ape serious damage while the preoccu

pation lasts. A third possible blood spot on the Euopean situation is visible in the inense unrest and revolutionary condi ions obtaining in the Balkans. Here again the hand of England would sure ly be felt were it not crippled. What will happen here or there nobody but a Mother Shipton could predict, but it eems altogether probable that within the current year there will be sensaional or startling events in the Old World to chronicle.

Discipline in the Army. The recent occurrences at West Point and the effects of the anti-canteen law are two things which, in their accidental conjunction, are worth serious consideration, since both tend to weaken military discipline. The West Point mutiny indicated that the cadets wished to convince the faculty that when it came to interfering with a long-established tradition, matters were to be setered, it is not possible to believe that discipline. The result of leniency with the cadets

who were responsible for the trouble, especially if such mildness be the result of political influence, would, of course, be the weakening of discipline in the army. If a generation of officers is trained to believe that mutiny is justifiable, the outlook for the general who happens to be in command of these subalterns at a critical time is not hopeful. Such a commander will be forced to acknowledge to himself that seems, is not to be for some time to come. So much the worse for Cuba. It will now be necessary to send the it, because political influence is more convention an ultimatum which will be powerful than he, and will reinstate an offender if he can get a sufficient ture carving, etc., and the wood takes a tablishments in that section depending terms will have to be accepted ver- amount of it. It is not good that poli-

On the other hand, here is an obvious

indication that on occasion political in-They must understand fluence does rule the army, and that in that after all the blood and treasure ways which affect nebody but the solthe great Republic has spent to free diers themselves and those in their imthem from the yoke of Spain, it is in mediate neighborhood. It was, of no mood for trifling at their hands, and course, nothing in the world but politiated.

If the Cubans think by this subterfuge to postpone action and sectrement for the will find themselves egystered through a most unrighteous amount of lobbying, which effected the anti-canteen legislation. The people are being taught how to do unrighteous amount of lobbying, which effected the anti-canteen legislation. The people are being taught how to do unrighteous amount of lobbying, which effected the anti-canteen legislation. The people are being taught how to do unrighteous amount of lobbying, which effected the anti-canteen legislation. The people are being taught how to do unrighteous amount of lobbying, which effected the anti-canteen legislation. The people are being taught how to do unrighteous amount of lobbying which effected the anti-canteen legislation. The people are being taught how to do unrighteous amount of lobbying which effected the anti-canteen legislation. The influence of this new factor will be felt far beyond the localities discovered in the police duty and garrison duty. Half a dozen men in a town with the native police will make a magnificent force, so that the robbers will not dare to move against them. The situation there is more favorable conditions next winter, they will find themselves egregiously will find themselves egregiously mistaken. No doubt, if the matter is left in the air until December, the Platt terms will be either amended or repealed. In the one event they will be agained. In the one event they will be after amended or remainded stronger and reframed so as to declare a firm protectorate over Cuba, and Representatives. The artiful and the most officers, and had no knowledge against them. The stituation there is also give a new stimulus to manufacture. The outside box was of salton themselves egregiously whatever of the conditions existing in barrack-room life except what they got firm story books. Their influence and the most officers, and had no knowledge against them. The stimulus to manufacture for Mediterranea and New York Steamship Company. The outside box was of salton themselves egregiously whatever of the conditions existing in barrack-room life except what they got find the matter is discograted and also give a new stimulus to manufacture. The stimulus to manufacture for Mediterranea and New York Steamship Company. The outside box was of section them. The stimulus to manufacture for Mediterranea and New York Steamship Company. The outside box was of section them of the conditions and marking against them. The stimulus to manufacture for Mediterranea and New York Steamship Company. The outside box was of Mediterranea and New York Steamship Company. The outside box was of Mediterranea and New York Steamship Company. The outside box was of section them. The stimulus to manufacture for meanufacture for meanufacture for meanufacture for more rapidly than the conditions did nour stimulus to manufacture for meanufacture for meanuf declare a firm protectorate over Cuba, army officers whose business it is to be with partial military occupation until responsible for discipline among the have shown a great deal of ability. The such time as this Government may soldiers under their control, who are prejudice that the leaders had created in think it prudent to suspend that ex- thoroughly acquainted with the condi- the minds of the people made it so that ercise of the suzerain police power. In tions of military life, and to whose inthe alternative of repeal, the Cubans terest it certainly is to reduce the liamay as well make up their minds that bility of drunkenness in the armythe next step will be annexation. We these men, the only men in the country the next step will be annexation. We do not really look for early annexation, whose judgment was really worth and of the officers has been such that they as the Sugar and Tobacco Trusts are much in this particular case, were prac- have generally won the confidence of the opposed to the idea; but unless the isl- tically not consulted at all. Many of anders shall speedily come to their them protested violently against the menses and agree to accept what is now abolition of the canteen, giving reasons offered them, the result will be a basis based on experience and thorough of "future relations" which will make knowledge of the situation why, it them wish they had jumped at the should not be done away with. They had no personal interest in the matter except as it affected the men. They do not need the canteen, and if it were an them more harm and give them more trouble than it would anyone else. Yet through political pressure exerted on pled the ability to harvest a big crop may many doubtless well-meaning but not well-informed gentlemen, and upon this afternoon or tonight. The country others who did not bother themselves against the judgment of army men and the interests of the soldiers. Obviously such interferences with military dis-

> good for the army. The "Boston Transcript" chuckles merrily over the alleged fact that Sampson after trying Europe, Asia, Africa, the two Americas, and whatever sort of place there is behind the horizon, has decided that Boston is the nicest place in which to live. It may be, but it is not the most appropriate for him. Concord, where he could be near Mrs. Eddy, would better meet his case. He could lecture to her on his celebrated action in winning the sea fight off Santiago by application of the absent treatment, and it is a safe bet that she would adopt him and make him her successor as prophet of the Christian Science Cult. Already there is a good deal of Eddyism about Sampson.

The vigor and carelessness of language which mark the unique campaign of the resigned South Carolina Senators no ubt is a cheerful diversion to their fellow Carolinians, and, if they survive, one of them probably will get back to Washington. But the epithets and denuncia-tions they are hurling at each other rather suggest that there may be a fun eral before there can be an election.

After several weeks of quiet, which advised of renewed fighting and a rebei Perhaps it may not be safe to reduce our military force in the archipelago as greatly or rapidly as the War Department has expected to. It would be ex-Morocco, it excites peculiar interest; asperating, for instance, to withdraw a because the seizure and occupation of lot of troops and then have to send them

VIEWS OF GENERAL GRANT. He Looks for a Great Future in the

Philippines. NEW YORK, May 31.—Gen. Frederick Crant, who is on his way to Europe, rrived in this city vesterday and went who has just come from the Philippines, oined his mother, Mrs. U. S. Grant; Mrs. Sartoris, and Jesse and U. S. Grant, jr. He expressed himself as well pleased with the situation in the Philippines, and said e would return there early in September. of the situation in the Philippines, Gen-

eral Grant said: with the exception of a man named Tinio, and I think his claws had been cut he has surrendered since I came over. Many of those that I was negotiating with have come in. "Of course, the capture of Aguinaldo

the central figure of the insurrection, would have the appearance of being very mportant, but Aguinaldo had lost his inluence for some time previous to his cap-ure, and it was due to that fact that he got no reports from the interior of the island, and he sent over to find out about it. This message fell into our hands and led the party to capture him. The fact that he had no reports shows that he had entirely lost control of affairs, and he was o longer a figure in the insurrection which degenerated into roving bands of robbers. The capture of Aguinaldo was a pretty picture—the climax of the tragedy and it was regarded far more important ere than it was in the Philippines. The Filipinos themselves apparently did not care anything about it. I do not think it had any influence one way or the other. Whatever opposition there is to American ontrol comes from people that have been ladrones or tuluzens, or what he would call highway robbers, who feel that it s a better excuse for being a robber to it as an insurgent than as a thief. "I have no idea what they are going to do with Aguinaldo, but I do not think he is dangerous in any way, unless we

had the saying of it I would turn him "The Philippines have a great future. only a small part of the islands is culivated to a full extent, so that the area of cultivation can be greatly enlarged, nd staple products, such as hemp, coffee, sugar and chocolate, can be greatly in-creased. Besides there are valuable nines, some of gold, which I have seen many places; copper, which I have seen adications of in many places; splendia iron ore, which is so pure that it is maileable without the furnace, and large coal mines, which I am told of, all of which romise great development in mineral re-

make him too important. While I do not

know what the authorities will do, if I

"Their forests are superb. I have seen four or five feet in width and fourteen feet long, made out of a single plank of the most beautiful hardwood. Take their caraboa carts. Some of them are made of the most magnificent hardwood. One wheel in this country would be worth bitration, without interrumore than the whole cart would cost pending such settlements. there. These forests are extensive, con-

ther reduction of 25 per cent, and then

the people were almost unanimous against the Americans, and after the occupation of the islands and the various towns that followed, it still existed, and the guerrilla people, and have proved to them the good ntentions of the Americans. In most of the places the operations have been car-ried on with such skill as to destroy these guerrilla bands and even the bands of robbers, so that in parts of the territory today the security of life and property is greater than has ever been known in the history of the islands. Owing to this security I believe the next crop of the islands will be the greatest that they have had in the Philippines. A larger acreage of land has been broken up, and unless the loss of animals from disease has cripbe looked for. I know of one gentleman and he is only a fair example of many others, who has been in the habit of raisng about forty thousand pounds of sugar year. He has broken ground this year put in an acreage to produce over 1, 700 pounds of sugar. This is only one

200,000 pounds of sugar. This is only one of the conditions prevailing along the Zambalas mountains, and several of the cambalas mountains, and several of the larmers in that section of the country have told me about the same thing, that they are increasing their acreage.

"There have not been manufacture sent there, but the curiosity that the natives have expressed in our army machinery and the anxiety that they have shown in certain things and in their conversation. and the anxiety that they have shown in certain things and in their conversation ead one to believe that they will be quick o purchase these articles. Our suiders of machinery, however, should study the dimate, and the needs for agricultural nacionary in that country. For instance, think that machinery or machines that would hull rice would be of value; possibly plows for plowing rice would be good, although rice does not need much could hull, the study of the pround and water."

Asked if there was any American cantalog the study of Asked if there was any American capi-

al seeking investment in the Phi "There have been representatives of American capital there, but so far they ave not invested, as they were princi-ally seeking franchises, which we have of been able to grant at the present time look upon our occupation of the Philip-lines as the rescuing of this magnificent rehipelago with a population of several archipelago with a population of several millions of people from the conditions of the thirteenth century, and bringing them into the conditions of the twentieth century. I do not believe the Filipinos are yet capable of self-government, but that they will learn soon."

The Tariff on Woolens

(From the Louisville Courier-Journal.)

The present high duty on raw wool is producing the effect which has often been pointed out by free traders. The high duties on imported woolens excludes them as elements of competition except by the payment of greatly advanced prices. But there is no way to force people to buy woolen goods if they are unwilling to pay the price. Higher prices, other things being equal, mean reduced consumption. In the case of woolons, the manufacturers are compelled to meet the demand for goods at a moderate price, and they can only do so by a deterioration of the products. Hence the increase rise of votton and shoddy in the manufacture of so-oalled woolens. (From the Louisville Courier-Journal.)

SIX GREAT SHIPPING PORTS. Interesting Facts Concerning the

Internal Trade of the Country. The monthly review of the internal ommerce of the United States undertakness by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics its monthly publication, the "Summary of Commerce and Finance," summarizes its opening pages the principal features the internal commerce of the country during the first quarter of the current more important announcements is that of He will go to West Point Monday, and re- the addition of Portland, Me., to the list turn with U. S. Grant, third, for whom he of contract ports entitled to the lowest has secured a furlough. He will sail June marine insurance rates. This addition l, and go directly to Russia to visit his gives the Atlantic coast seven grain shipaughter, Princess Cantacuzene. Speaking ping ports of the first rank, so far as f the situation in the Philippines, Genral Grant said:

ping ports of the first rank, so far as safety of navigation goes. The list at present includes Boston, New York, Phil-"When I left the Philippines, on April adelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Newport News, and Portland. The placing of pletely, as you might say, crushed out. Portland on the contract list gives occa-Malayar and Calais, who operated in the southern part of Luzon, were still out and working. In northwestern Luzon all that were out were negotiating to come its pilotage system has been much improved to meet the requirements of the increasing size of freight and passenger so that he would be of no damage should be stay out, and I do not know but what service, and that greatly enlarged terminal facilities, such as piers, docks, warehouses, and grain elevators, have added nother deep-water harbor to the Atlan-

> The lake season in ore traffic opens with ne new dock of modern design added to the already marvelous equipment at the Lake Superior points of shipments of iron ores. The Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway, by way of the new Esanaba and Lake Superior Railway from Channing to Escanaba, gains access to the ore-handling business on the upper lakes. The company completed its ore dock at Escanaba in October, 1900, but too late to figure prominently in that year's movement. This pier is the twenty-third in number at the seven great shipping ports -Duluth, Two Harbors, Escanaba, Superior, Marquette, Ashland, 2n. Gladstone. The new St. Paul pier is 750 feet long,

52 feet wide at the top, and 66½ feet high above water. There are 120 pockets, and its capacity is 28,000 tons of ore. The dock arries four railway tracks. This addition to the storage capacity of the ore piers at the upper lakes will bring the total dipment up to 820,000 tons capacity availble for the season of 1901. Disputes relative to wages have fre-

quently interfered with the even move-ment of traffic on the lakes, though not more so than in any other nortion of the country. Nevertheless, these disputes have the effect of interfering greatly with the opportunities of transportation which are confined to the limits of the summer sea-son. Anything, therefore, which removes from the relations of employers and employes a cause or occasion for disagreement must be considered as a more favorable outlook for the future. The recent agreement between the Lumber Vessel Carriers' Association, representing the lumber-carrying firms on the lakes, with the delegates of the Longshoremen's Union lays the basis for a permanent understanding between these two interests so closely connected with the lumber trade. The agreement in question provides: 1 That the rate of wages be 50 cents per hour during the entire season of 1901 for the loading of lumber, laths, shingles, and other forest products on the boats of ables made from their wood that were the said Lumber Carriers' Association. 2. ognize the union and give preference to union men in employment so long as members of the union can be obtained. 3. That all disputes are to be settled by arbitration, without interruption of work

One of the immediate effects of the taining about a hundred different kinds opening of the new source of fuel supply of hardwood, which are used for furniupon steam power upon a more favorable When asked how much of an army economic basis. This applies to cetton should be retained in the Philippines, mills, to cottonseed mills, to cane-grind General Grant said:
"I agree with the recommendation of has hitherto been an expensive element General MacArthur in regard to the reduction to 40,000 men there, and I believe that by next year there can be a still furty to substitute, and are making provis-

over eighteen miles. Three tanks of 50,000 barrels capacity each, are located at Elvista, about midway between the wells and the seaport, from which intermediate station it is calculated that the oil will flow by gravity.

dditional poline was opened Febwary 9, 1991, for the conveying of petrol-um from Bradford, Pa., in the north-restern portion of the State, to Marcus-ook, Pa., a tidewater point on the Dela-rare River below Philadelphia. The line ware River below Philadelphia. The line extends: distance of 350 miles, from Bradford to Marcushook, the distributing point, where large storage tanks have been built with a capacity of 30,000 barrels. The flow is by gravitation solely for the last 200 miles of the distance. A special pier of 650 feet in length has been constructed into the river for loading steamers. Wharfage has been secured at four European ports, and a fleet of ten modern oil carriers has been built expressly for this trade. pressly for this trade

M'LAURIN MAKES REPLY.

Tillman Severely Criticised in an Address to the People.

BENNETTSVILLE, S. C., May 1.—Senator McLaurin yesterday ssued an address to the people of the State in response to Sena-tor Tillman's recent address criticising him. McLaurin does not spare Tillman nd answers especially the charge that he McLaurin) had become a Republican. McLaurin in part says:

I sincerely regret that you are to be ubjected to the expense and excitement a Senatorial primary this year, but I feel that I am not responsible.

"No other honorable course was left to ne, but to accept his proposition or lay myself open to the charge of cowardice. It is too late now to consider whether it was wise or unwise, and the people must judge between us. I desire to announce my candidacy in opposition to the senior Senator, for the unexpired long term and will discuss with him in a fair and repu-table manner the national issues of the day, and leave it to you to judge who can the more honestly and honorably rep-resent you in the United States Senate." The Senator reviews the issues and con-

ludes as follows: "The people shall judge of our Democ racy and not the senior Senator. It is evident that the senior Senator fears that cannot defeat me on a fair field with o favors, else why is he assailing me in his address and threatening to put out ner candidates. He is an ambitious boss and habitual disturber of the political eace and harmony of South Carolina. 'ellow-citizens, there will never be anything like unity or quietude among our people until he is relegated to private ife. His incendiary appeals to class hatred and prejudices, and his dictatorial spirit and utterances will keep up disensions, divisions, and discord in the

With the aid of the people I will make a heroic effort during this campaign to break down 'bossism' with its train of political evils, and I invite all good citi-tiens to assist me to lnaugurate an era of free thought, free speech, and inde-pendence of action on the part of the peo-

AN ART EXHIBITION IN ITALY. Americans Urged to Participate in

the Great Turin Affair. The State Department has received a note rom the Italian Ambassador enclosing modern decorative art, to be held in the alentine Park, Turin, from April to November, 1902. The Ambas ador expresses he hope that artists and manufacturers of the United States will take part. The programme includes the following

lasses:

First Class-The modern house and its decorative elements-Section 1, the painted, figured, or ornamental decoration of oms or their parts (oil or frescoed sketches of ceilings, friezes, panels, etc); section 2, plastic or figured decoration of rooms or their parts (celings, friezes, panels, etc., of all materials, stone, metal, erra cotte, plaster, sandstone, pasteboard, natural or composite woods); section S, doors, windows, chimney-pieces, etc.; section 4, pottery (vases, artistic objects, bricks, floor tiles, artistic tiles, etc); section 5, glass (vases, artistic objects, stained-glass windows, painted glass); section 6, mosaics (pavements, friezes, panels, etc.); section 7, stuffs, carpets, taestries, galloons, and braids (decorative ssues and stuffs of all kinds, artistic hangings); section 8, lace, embroidery, table linen; section 9, wall papers, etc. ection 10, leather and imitations (painted. tamped, and embossed); section 11, artistic basket work; section 12. metals (engraved, embossed, beaten, melted); section 13, apms and their accessories; section 14, warming apparatus and their accessories (stoves, hot-air gratings, etc.; firedogs, shovels, tongs, guards, etc.); section 15. lighting apparatuses; section 16. furniture; section 17. furnishing items (for the table, kitchen, toilet, etc.); section 18. silver, jewelry, enamels; section 19, med-als, moneys, decorative plates, seals, plaquettes; section 20, graphic arts (posters, sketches, ex libris, stamps, initials, headings, tail pieces, cards, tickets); section 21, artistic prints, book illustrations; section 22, art of bookbinding.

Second class-the modern room-Section 23, rooms or complete apartments (the whole of one or more rooms; floors, walls, ceilings, furniture, items, and accessories for the room or apartment).
Third class—the house and street—Sec

24, plans of building their parts (distribution s; section 25, plans streets, squares, gardens, bridges, perches, etc.; section 26, exterior decoration of the house and street (designs and models railings, balustrades, posts, door handles, fountains,

Only original productions which show a

Neither simple imitations of past styles ner industrial productions not inspired by a sense of the artistic can be admitted. No one will be allowed to exhibit objects except those of his own handiwork or manufacture. Exceptions will be made when an exhibitor, in order to complete his work, has necessarily to make use of materials which are not of his own pro-

The exhibition will be administered by general commission presided over by the Duke of Aosta; in the principal towns of the Kingdom and abroad, the general ssion will nominate special com-

Those who desire to take part in the exhibition are to send in to the general com-mission, either directly or through the repective committees or delegates, a duplicate request for admission, with the necessary descriptions.

Such requests must reach the general commission not later than July 31, 1901. Exhibitors are exempted from payment of any tax for location. They will contribute a tax for individual inscription, fixed at \$1.93, which must me paid on the receipt of the letter of admission. Exhibitors must provide for the transport of their goods both in coming and returning, as also for their consignment at the receiving office within the exhibition, for the opening of the cases, for the placing of the objects, for eventual repairs, and, at the close of the exhibition, for repacking, and for removal of the special stalls. Exhibitors are exempted from payment

ings.

They must specify clearly whether they intend to provide only for the decoration of the room or for the furnishing of the

don Chamber of Commerce for members of the New York Chamber.

The dinner is fixed to begin at 7 p. m., and Messrs. Griscom and Mackay will, barring bad weather or accident, reach here in time to be present. The banquet will be given in Grocers' Hall, which is will be given in Grocers Hail, which is well adapted for the function. It will be on the grandest scale. The splendid gold and silver plate, including the huge lov-ing cups, belonging to the Grocers Com-pany will be used. A most elaborate menu has been prepared.

FATAL FALL FROM A BRIDGE A Prominent Manufacturer Killed at Binghamton, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., May 31.-Wil-iam Parsons, a prominent manufacturer of glass and rubber cement, who was widely known throughout the country, me a tragic death at an early hour this morn ing by being hurled from the footbridg which spans the Susquehanna at Ex change Street, to the river bed below. The bridge was some time ago declared unsafe and closed by the Street Commissioner but foot passengers have been using to reach the southern part of the city.

Parsons was on his way home, and wa in the act of stepping over the barricade when he missed his footing and slipped from the structure. As he went down, he uttered a piercing scream for help, which has a national reputation in the bicycle world.

Turn About Is Fair Play. (From the Philadelphia Inquirer.)

Time changes many things. In the good old days John Bull was in the habit of squeezing the shorts on this side until they could no longer squeal, and we have his own word that he was pendence of action on the part of the peo-ple of South Carolina. The senior Sena-tor in the quietude of a farmer's life in Edgefield county could be viewed as a pitchforkless pigmy and a blessing to the State."

Squal, and we have his own word that he was wont to bubble over with mith while doing it. In the matter of this Northern Pacific gambol (gamble?), however, the boys on this side have been doing the squeezing and the other fellows are howling night and day.

TRADE OPENINGS AT MALTA

The American Consul Suggests the Sending of Drummers There.

John H. Grout, the United States Con-sul at Malta, writes to the State Derogramme of an international exhibition partment that American manufacturers would do well to send drummers to that island. "Already the demand for 'our goods is increasing," Mr. Grout says, "but this is not due to the presence here of personal representatives of our houses Many American firms are in the habit of sending drummers to many countries throughout Europe, but as yet they have completely ignered these islands. With one exception (and in this case the best results were attained), I have not heard of or seen an American drummer during my stay here, nearly four years. prompted to make this suggestion from the fact that for the past few weeks, representatives of English and German firms have been at work here and have secured large orders. Why should not American agents do equally as well? Catalogues and price lists are useful, and from the large numbers that I have received and distributed, much business has resulted: but not nearly as much as if personal representatives had been here.

"Many American drummers travel in Italy; it is an easy matter to reach Malta from that country, there being frequent steamship connection from Genoa, Na-ples, and Sicilian ports. Those having Adriatic ports in their itineraries will find it very easy to secure passage from here to those points. There is also frequent steamship connection with Alexandria, Tunks, Constantinople, and other places, The direct communication which Malta now has with New York by the Mediterranean Steamship Company is a great factor in the increase of our trade here, and should be taken advantage of. Ships are despatched regularly from New York, the voyage taking about twenty days (much less than when goods are sent via English and Cerman ports), and freight rates are lower. "There is a chance here for our hard-

ware, oils and paints, canned goods, hats (especially straw hats), stationery, and many other lines of goods. There are several banking houses of good standing, and duties upon imported goods are light -being at present confined to foodstuffs and cattle. Anyone speaking English or Italian can do business here.

"The merchants of Malta have recently been making many complaints at this consultate of the way in which American shippers disregard instructions in forwarding goods. In bringing this matter to the attention of our merchants and ex-porters, I desire to say that such treatkinds, benches, house fronts, etc.).

A summary of the regulations is given There is but one direct means of com-munication between the United States and decided tendency to the esthetic renewal of the form will be admitted.

Inducation between the United States and Maita, and that is the Mediterranean and New York Steamship Company. This is New York Steamship Company. This is an old line, and must be well known to shipping agents in New York and other American citles. A little over two years ago, this company established a branch line between Malta and New York, Since then, owing to lower freight rates and lessened liability of damage (there being no necessity of rehandling goods), the de-mand for United States manufactures-has been steadily increasing. I cite the following as examples of the complaints

"One of the local merchants had been buying iron in different shapes in the United States. Some time ago, he wrote to the American firm with which he dealing to ship via the direct line. Instead of complying with this request, the managers replied that inasmuch as they were on the field, they must be allowed to ship as seemed best to them. The goods were sent by the roundabout way of Hamburg, whence they were transshipped to Malta. To the Maltese purchaser, this meant higher freight charges and considerable loss of time.

"Again, a gentleman here ordered and another from the United States. Instruc

tions were cabled to send it by the direct line. The manufacturer, being located in the central part of the United States, and not knowing the means of shipment from New York, wrote to a shipping firm in that city for information. He was told that there was no direct line from New stalls.

York to Malta. Yet, at that time, as at present, vessels were being regularly despatched to Valletta. Instead of carrying out the cabled instructions and marking the patched to the gental goods must be directed to the gental goods and goods must be directed to the gental goods and goods must be directed goods and goods must be direct York to Malta. Yet at that time as at surance, and the boat would have arrived here in about twenty-three days. By the

route selected, it reached Malta fully a month later and the cost of freight which did not include insurance, was

same, or whether for both.

Prizes will be given: First, for the best plan of a modern house, villa, etc.; second, for the best suite, composed of at least three rooms destined for different uses, decorated as a whole; third, for the best economic suite composed as above, decorated as a whole; third, for the best elegant room; fifth, for the best room of an economic stamp.

A TRANS-ATLANTIC RACE.

Americans Hurrying to London to Attend a Banquet.

LONDON, May 31.—There is much interest here in and some wagering on the result of the race between the American Line steamer St. Paul, and the Cunard liner Lucanla, which sailed from New York, on Wednesday, the first aboard Mr. Griscom, President of the International Steamship Company, and the other J. W. Mackay, both of whom are trying to reach London in time to attend the banquet to be given on June 5 by the London Chamber of Commerce for members of the New York Chamber.

India the cost of freight, which did not include insurance, was month later and the cost of freight, which did not include insurance, was month later and the cost of freight, which did not include insurance, was month later and the cost of freight, which did not include insurance, was month later and the cost of freight, which did not include insurance, was mearly double.

"These are but two of the many cases that have been informed by one merchant that unless he can have his orders seen thin according to instructions, he will have to place his orders elsewhere. In a place like Maita, where very small margins of profit are the rule, freight rates and time according to instructions, he will have to place his orders elsewhere. In a place like Maita, where very small margins of profit are the rule, freight rates and time according to instructions, he will have to place his orders elsewhere. In a place like Maita, where very small margins of profit are the rule, freight rates and time according to instructions, he will have to place his orders elsewhere. In a place like Maita, where very small margins

CURRENT HUMOR. She Sympathized.

(From the Denver Times.) "Cook, my husband complains that the coffee was cold, the meat overdone, the biscuits burned

"Yez hov me sympat'y, mum; it must b awful t's live wit' such a man!" The Cherub's Bath. (From the Chicago Record-Herald.)

and the oatmeal soggy!"

"My wife didn't stay but a week down at he 'Homesick?' "No; but her younger sisters admired our baby much they nearly washed it to pieces."

A Friendly View. (From Harper's Bazar.) Plimson-I am going to try on my smile amileville, N. J., next week, Whiffles. Wish you

mileville, N. s., man ould be there. Whiffles—Is thy servant a dog? Plimson (soothing)—Not entirely. But you are wag, you know. Premeditated Assault.

(From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.) 'Sad case of premeditated assault in San Fran

The one that happened down by the docks, oung woman deliberately struck her intender ctim with a wine bottle and the helpless crea-tre fell in the bay. And the worst of it is no ody lifted a finger to help her out."
"Say, what are you talking about?"
"The launching of the Ohio."

An Irreverent Youth.

(From the Boston Transcript.)

Papa—What a boy you are to ask questions,
Johnny! I never used to ask so many questions
when I was a boy.

Johnny—Perhaps if you had, papa, you might
be able to answer-some of mine.

An Indignity.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

"It's a druned shame!" exclaimed Goodman Gonrong, as the officer led him away from the courtroom.

"What is?" asked the officer.
"The judge bindin' me over for a hundred dollars, as if I wux a cheap hobo! Fur a man of my reputation, b'gosh, it out to have been a thousan'!"

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Of the 1,500 convicts in Tennessee, twenty-two claim to be college graduates. Liverpool has a gasometer which is the largest in England. It has 3,160,660 cubic feet.

There are in California nearly 45,000 Italians Their property is estimated at \$50,000,000. The minimum pay of a public school teacher in Chicago is \$600 a year, and in St. Louis \$400. Clarence Rauth, a New Orleans policeman, re-fused \$1,500,000 for his land in the Beaumont oil

Sowing corn by hand in Scotland is still largely practiced although broadcast machines are

Enteric fever is calculated to have killed ten. Britishers in South Africa for each one who has fallen a victim to Boer bullets. It was a quarter of a century before the signing of the American Declaration of Independence that the first theatre was opened in New York.

The ancient house in Litchfield, in which Dr. Samuel Johnson was born, is to be converted into a museum, which will have nothing in it half so curious or interesting as the old doctor himself. These West Point cadets shouldn't feel so bad about it. If it's army life they want the country

A self-generating electric light buoy off Bunusm, on the North Sea, is so sensitive and so efficient that the slightest motion of the waves operates it. This automatic light has been suf-ficiently tested to predict its general use.

is full of recruiting stations, so says the "Kansas City Star" and there are few if any dissenters

The greatest tobacco-growing county in the United States is said to be in Wisconsin. This view of the matter is, however, disputed not only in Connecticut, which has a reputation for tobacco growing, but in every State of the South. Charles Tiff, of North Barre, Vt., has a fish pond in his own house. He has about two feet of water in his cellar, so it is reported, and has placed some fish in it that he caught in the river, so that he does not have to go out of his house for fishing.

An interesting feature of the expense bill incurred by New York's Committee of Fifteen is that devoted to losses in gambling-houses. Detectives who go after evidence travel in pairs and play the plungers' game. Very seldom do the detectives win.

At the Buffalo Exposition is exhibited the smallest steam railroad in the world. The rails are a foot apart, each of the ten cars holds two passengers, the line is a mile long, the engineer sits on the tender, for there is just room enough in the cab for his feet.

A remarkable revolver, resembling in shape a small carbine, has been invented by Majo lin, of the Swiss army. It will shortly be issued to all the meanted troops of the Confederation. The revolver, which has a bore of 7.95 mim., fires 48 shots in 28 seconds, which are guaranteed to kill at 2,000 yards.

During his speech in introducing the British army proposals to the Government Mr. Brodrick gave some curious facts about fighting families. He stated that the families with three sons servne stated that the families with three sons serv-ing in the army number no fewer than 360; four sons, 176; five sons, 142; six sons, 72; seven sons, 20; eight sons, 2; nine sons, 1; ten sons, 1.

In a public address the other day the Archbishop of Canterbury remarked that only three bishop of Canterbury remarked that only three years ago, he was an "odd" man who did not induige in intoxicating liquors, but that public opinion in England was 86 rapidly changing that it seemed likely that before long the "odd" man would be he who did thus induige. The trucking industry in North Carolina is as-

suming immense proportions. The official figures show that last year 66,495 packages of vegetables, 4,544,650 pounds, 48 cars, 12,504 crates of capter-loupes; 23 cars, 4,158 crates of dewberries; 55 cars, 22,840 crates of beans, and 349,989 crates, 17,499,450 pounds of strawberries were shipped from Wilmington section alone. The Paris Exposition officials recently sold M. Moreau Vanthier's colossal plaster figure "La

Parisienne," which surmounted the principal en-trance, to a rich Hungarian, but found themselves unable to "deliver the goods." While the statue was being packed for its destination (Budapest) it suddenly cracked and fell to pieces, the head alone remaining intact.

William Allen, a workman in a patent fuel

factory in Sunderland, has been given a gold medal as the bravest man in England during the year 1909. On March 15 of that year a fellow-workman was overpowered by fumes in an empty still. Two rescuers also succumbed. Nevertheless, Allen insisted on being lowered into the still and eventually saved all three.

Eugene Field's first poem was discovered recently in the possession of Edgar White, a court stenographer at Macon, Mo. It is entitled "Bucephalus, a Tail," and is believed to have been written by the author in 1871, when he was a student in the State university. H. W. Burke, a St. Joseph justice of the peace, who worked with Field on the old "St. Joseph Gazette," has pronounced the poem genuine.

"At a stag dinner in this city the other day," says the "Kansas City Journal," "a pretty custom was introduced. There were just forty guests, and

a vast amount of work for the promotion of botanical science. Sir George is an Aberdonian, and after passing through the local grammar and after passing through the local garden as school and university, he joined the Indian medical service. Thirty years ago he became director of the Royal Botanic Garden at Calcutta, and while in that position he wrote various important works on the subjects coming within his particular scope.

The arrangements made for outdoor sports at authorities have arranged for a continuous suc authorities have arranged for a continuous suc-cession of high-class fixtures on the specially constructed sports ground, which comprises a four-lap cement track for cycles, a cinder track fo pedestrians, a capital feotball pitch, with ample dressing rooms and stand accommodation for 25,000 spectators. Yacht races on the Clyde, in which Sir Thomas Lipton's Sharmock II will figure, have also been arranged under exhibition aussices.

The United States is steadily acquiring land from European powers—not in the ordinary sense of the phrase, but in the form of sell brought in the holds of trans-Atlantic steamers as ballast. Recently the Allan Line steamer Laurentian brought a thousand tons of Scotch soil to New brought a thousand tons of economics of the Vork and hardly a week passes without a similar importation by the vessels of this or some other line. It is estimated that millions of tons of European soil has been brought over and dumped about New York. Much of it is used for making land about the harbor. The white pine is distinctively a northern tree,

The native distribution of the tree was from ewfoundland on the east to Lake Winnepeg on the west and thence to the southern boundaries of Wisconsin, Michigan, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Connecticut. The white pine belt also followed the Appalachian range as far to the south as Georgia. The best growth of the tree was in Maine, and the British territory east of the State, along the St. Lawrence River in New Hampshire, Vermont, Northern New York, Michigan, Wis-consin, Minnesota, and Central Pennsylvania.

A traveler who was in Pekin last winter states that nobody made any suggestion to General Chaffee about "picking up" rare bits of plunder in that city after the unpleasant experience of wealthy American who thought it would be well to get a share of the loot for the United States This gentleman intimated to the general that he This gentieman intimated to the general that he would gladly bear the expense of transporting two magnifient temple bronzes to New York as a gift to the Metropolitan Museum of Art if the general would overlook their removal. The answer he got was conclusive: "The American caught looting will be shot on the spot."

"There is one man that the Meade sports give a wide berth," said the "Meade Globe," of Misouri, "and his name is Max Klotz, foreman of he steam shovel pit gang. He is not a very big nan, but every inch is muscle and courage. He ifts three-bushel sacks of beans off the cars with its teeth, and lifts 1,000 pounds dead weight. He it was who trounced about forty of the boys at the city hall free-for-all fracas about six weeks ago, mowing a swath through the crowd right and left with all the ease of Jim Corbett. He is gentlemanly in appearance and manner and one would not take him for a cyclone of strength

The eccentricities of a young millionaire folower of the teachings of Count Tolstoy are vastly puzzling the good people of the village of Woodbridge, N. J. With practically unlim at his command, George Ruddy, jr., son of one at his command, George Ruddy, jr., son of one of the richest men in the State of New Jersey and a college graduate who has enjoyed the advantages of foreign travel, prefers the life of the humblest toiler. Clad in blue jeans and cowhide boots he literally wrests his livelihood from the unwilling soil of a tiny farm, the smallest and most worthless corner of his father's vast estate. According to his philosophical creed poverty is the only incentive to intellectual effort.